

THE RUMMERS REFUSE.

They Impach Their Position by Declining to Investigate the Silver Bow Frauds.

A Fair, Honest Proposition from the House Rejected for No Reasons.

They Send a Reply that for Cold Cheek Beats Anything Yet.

The Rumpers Willing to Investigate if They Can Name the Result.

The Republican Senators Receive a Democratic Proposition, but Old Fishers Down On It.

The following letter to the public has been given out for publication: It having been publicly stated, through the press and otherwise, that certain members of the state legislature were anxious to compromise with other persons also claimants to seats in that body, and such reports being generally warped and an injustice to us, the undersigned would respectfully submit the following statement for the benefit of the public, and that our constituents may know that we are not obstructionists, but were willing to bring about a settlement of the present difficulty on any fair and honorable basis.

Resolved, That the following named members, to-wit: Elmer Beach, Peter Breen, J. C. Twoly, C. K. Hardenbrook and D. P. McElwee be appointed by the chair to consult with a committee from the republican members, and devise a plan of investigation, and to report to the caucus at the earliest possible moment.

Armed with the caucus permission and a knowledge of the justice of their cause, the above named committee, repaired to a convenient room on the West Side, where they found in waiting the following named gentlemen: A. C. Witter, D. A. Cory, J. M. Boardman, C. H. Eaton and F. Harrington, who were willing to discuss the situation from a republican standpoint.

After a lengthy and full discussion of the deplorable state of affairs as now existing, it was admitted, that a full investigation of the Tunnel precinct, about which so much has been said, would or should either dispel or confirm the allegations of fraud which have been made in regard to the manner of conducting the election held at that place on October 1. The meeting and discussion was quite friendly and drew forth from several republican members present the expression that they were themselves not in possession of the facts but that they understood that fraud had been practiced at precinct 34 and that they were all anxious to have a full and complete investigation. The democrats present on the other hand were just as free to claim that if it could be shown that their five men from Silver Bow were not rightfully holding their seats they would be ready and willing to resign them; and that not only the committee but all the democratic members could be friendly talk it was decided by the joint caucus committee that as there was no regularly organized body which both sides were willing to recognize they would endeavor to do the best they could under the circumstances, and it was agreed that each contesting body in their caucus should name eight of their members who were known to be conservative and fair, and that the other side might in each case reject three of such eight, leaving a joint committee of ten, five from each party, who were to take such measures as they thought best to bring about the fairest investigation of the election held at the disputed precinct.

As the proceedings so far were to a certain extent preliminary and subject to confirmation or rejection by the respective parties in their caucus, no definite plans of procedure were fully agreed upon, but it was thought best and concurred in, that it would be well to have a notary public and stenographer accompany the investigating committee so that the full proceedings might be given to the public in an impartial manner. It was further agreed that the search for evidence was to be as thorough and complete as a fair-minded man would be able to easily judge which party to this controversy has right on its side. Having agreed thus far as to preliminary matters, the committee returned to their respective bodies with the understanding that they report progress, receive instructions and meet again at 11 a. m. on Friday, the 6th inst.

The full democratic house met in caucus at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, and after a free discussion of the report of the committee, decided to meet the other party fully half way in any honorable and fair arrangement which would tend to bring about a settlement of the present difficulty. Eight men were chosen who would be acceptable to act on the final or investigating committee, none of which were from Silver Bow county, as agreed upon. The democratic conference committee was fully empowered to bind their party to any fair agreement that might be proposed in good faith by the republican members, and it was understood that no concession would be asked that could not be freely given in return. Thus far everything had progressed nicely and a way seemed open for a possible speedy termination of the present condition of affairs. A few members doubted the sincerity of the republicans, but many were happy in the thought they would soon get to work in earnest and this desire was uppermost in the minds of the five democrats who wended their way on Friday morning to the room above mentioned, where most of the republican committee were waiting them. Instead of Mr. Witter, who was present the preceding day, Mr. H. H. Stoney, of Lewis and Clarke, was on deck as spokesman.

Mr. Stoney came quickly to the front and informed those present that the republican body in caucus had decided to reject the arrangements agreed to on the previous day by the committee of conference, but that they had a proposition to make, and with due gravity and to the infinite disgust of the democrats present, he proposed the following solution, which, considering the circumstances, has, for cold-blooded audacity, no parallel in political history. Judge Howey said that his party were willing to investigate matters at precinct 34, but inasmuch as there seemed to be no regularly organized house from which a committee could be appointed that would be legally equipped for investigation he proposed that twenty-four democrats join with twenty-five republicans in organizing the house and that a desirable committee for investigation might be appointed. It was also included in the republican proposition through their spokesman and was the part of the agreement, that the senate be organized at once.

We believe it is unnecessary to say that such a proposition was refused and thereby the state and the world witnessed the spectacle of another electoral commission which would have been left to party managers, as it has been so far as surely twenty-five to twenty-four as it was eight to seven in 1876. Then we came up to this time given a plain statement of the facts regarding these meetings, without coloring and almost without comment, but as we wish that the people should have a clear understanding of this matter we now propose to explain our motives for engaging in this conference and as for us we are able to show why the republicans were not in earnest and were also striving for some undue advantage. It will be generally understood that the present controversy hinges on the validity of the votes cast at the tunnel precinct and though each and every member of the democratic house believes and is satisfied that the election there was as fair and honest as at any precinct in the state, there were those amongst us who were willing to permit and aid as far as in their power the republican claimants to satisfy themselves that fraud was not practiced there and anxious to prove to the people in general that the oft-repeated claim was without foundation in fact. The republicans were loud in their demands for an investigation but, lo and behold: as soon as the way is open for such, they turn their backs on it at once and we will let the people and the world judge why. The republicans must necessarily rest their claims of having elected a majority of the legislature on what happened at precinct 34. Now, if as they allege, fraud was practiced there, why are they unwilling to show it up and establish the fact. Every new partisan will admit that they have not already done so, and will it not now dawn upon the minds of the thinking public, irrespective of party affiliations, that those contentions really have no case; that their claim is a myth and that they are being held together through trickery and the manipulations of professional political tricksters.

The democrats had nothing to gain by an investigation. They have already established their case and claim their seats. From having received a majority of the votes cast in their respective districts. This fact is known beyond doubt and we claim and demand the support of all right-minded people in the stand which we have taken, and which we expect to uphold now and for all time.

RECEIVED BY THE SENATE. The Republican Senators Meet and Receive the Democratic Proposition. But five Republican senators were present at the adjourned meeting yesterday morning. After the roll call and prayer by the chaplain the minutes were read. The lieutenant governor then announced that no quorum was and asked the pleasure of the meeting.

Senator Hedges arose and said: "I have been somewhat surprised and more amused at a proposition in the morning paper from our democratic brethren who will not come into the fold if it has been received I would call for a reading of it. It would be entertaining reading anytime."

Lieutenant-Governor Rickards said: "I would say that what purports to be a copy of the article published in the morning paper (The Independent) has been placed in my hands, but inasmuch as it is directed to the senators I don't think it proper to present it to the body."

Senator Fisher, of Jefferson county, then arose and said: "I object to the reading of it in this body. It is not a proper communication and not official. I desire to hold no communication with those parties unless they appear here in the senate. I don't think it should be read in the senate. If there is any difficulty about '34,' they have a remedy; let them come and organize the senate, and then officially settle this matter. But we cannot possibly arrive at any conclusion that would be binding on either of the other houses by a private meeting, to my notion. I therefore object to the reading."

Senator Hedges then put an end to the matter by saying he would not insist on the reading and moved an adjournment, which was taken, until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

An answer to the proposition will be given when all the republican senators get together on Monday. The few present retired in the caucus room and discussed the matter. That the proposition will be refused is evident from a conversation with Senator Hedges who is opposed to its acceptance. The only reason he gave was a senate investigation would be encroaching on the rights of the house. He thought that some of the representatives might feel insulted. He did not seem to appreciate the fact that the seriousness of the situation might properly demand the overlooking of the sentimental lines of courtesy between the two bodies. He admitted with some hesitation that the proposition itself was a fair one.

of the house, 169 were ordered to go home, and only sixty of the most violent of the independents were admitted. The clearance was called Fride's Purge, and the privileged members ever afterwards passed by the name of the rump, forming as it were, the rag-end of the long parliament. This assembly, in conjunction with the army, brought about the arrangement, trial and condemnation of Charles I. Five years later the rump parliament, forgetting that it was but the creature of the army, attempted to make a stand against certain demands on the part of the soldiers. The result was that Cromwell filled the house with armed men; the speaker was pulled out of the chair, the mace taken from the table, the room cleared, the door locked and the parliament declared to be dissolved. Supreme in the three kingdoms, Cromwell convoked an assembly which assumed the title of parliament, and required from the name of one of its most promising members a leather-seller, called Praise-God Barebones, the name of the Barebones parliament. The Barebones parliament, after subsisting five months, was dissolved, and Cromwell raised to the dignity of Protector, convoked two parliaments and dissolved them for refusing to sanction his measures. On Oliver Cromwell's death and Richard's succession to the protectorate, the military independents coalescing with the independents in Richard's parliament, declared the expulsion of the rump illegal, and restored that assembly to its functions. With the revival of the rump, its quarrel with the army revived, and the troops, again surrounding Westminster hall, expelled it on October 13th, 1659, a provisional government of officers assuming the direction of affairs. But the general dissatisfaction having led to a coalition between the Presbyterians and royalists, the army, unable to carry on the government, was reduced to the necessity of once more restoring the rump, which had been twice ignominiously expelled. The advance of Monk, however, with the army of Scotland, led to a general cry throughout the country for a free parliament. A number of the members who had been excluded by Fride's Purge reappeared in the house, placed the independents in the minority; and on March 16, 1660, the despised and derided rump at last solemnly decreed its own dissolution.

A NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL. Battery A Will Hold a Carnival of Pleasure at Turner Hall. Battery A, Montana National guard, have perfected arrangements for a grand New Year's eve ball at the new Turner hall, at which Professor Yarger's orchestra will preside. A glance at the committee appointed to complete all details insures guarantee of the success of the affair.

Executive Committee—Sergt. Swan Holberg, Albert Frank, Wm. Votaw. Reception Committee—C. B. Newberry, B. B. Rogers, Martin Olson, F. S. Debar, W. H. Hippel, Edwin Feeder, J. V. Hoffman, C. F. Schreier, G. L. Martin, Thos. Middlebrook, C. S. Bowser.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Excursion Rates. The Union Pacific Railway company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco and Los Angeles on Sept. 15 and the same date monthly thereafter at the following named rates:

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Cloth Newmarkets. This week we will start a CLEARING SALE in our New-Market Department, and we have cut the price of Each Garment to insure a quick sale. Below we quote a few prices, which are Surely of interest to EVERY LADY who intends to Purchase a Beaver Newmarket, a Jersey Newmarket, a Striped Newmarket, a Braided Newmarket, a Fancy Newmarket or a Newmarket of any shape, to EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

- Ladies' Newmarkets, Sold at \$55.00 Reduced to \$42.00. Ladies' Newmarkets, Sold at \$35.00. Reduced to \$27.50. Ladies' Newmarkets, Sold at \$25.00. Reduced to \$19.00. Ladies' Newmarkets Sold at \$20.00. Reduced to \$16.50. Ladies' Newmarkets, Sold at \$16.50. Reduced to \$12.35. Ladies' Newmarkets, Sold at \$15.00. Reduced to \$11.00.

- Ladies' English Walking Jackets. Our \$20.00 JACKET, - - - We Now Offer For \$15.00. Our \$15.00 JACKET, - - - We Now Offer For \$12.50. Our \$12.50 JACKET, - - - We Now Offer For \$10.00. Our \$10.00 JACKET, - - - We Now Offer For \$ 7.50. Our \$ 7.50 JACKET, - - - We Now Offer For \$ 6.00.

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